

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

## REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESSES.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT ORLÉANS—EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY THE PRUSSIAN—THEIR RICK AND WOUNDED LEFT BEHIND—EXCELLENT BEHAVIOR OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.  
Despatches received from Tours state that a series of engagements had taken place near Orleans, in all of which the French had been successful. The Prussians losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Prussians are reported to have evacuated Orleans yesterday with great haste, leaving about 500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success at Coulmiers. The Prussians had a strongly entrenched position, but were dislodged, suffering a heavy loss. Gen. Von Der Tann retreated to Arthenay. The French moved forward to Gien, where they occupy strong positions until the entire army of the Loire moves forward. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain which had been made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout. The surrounding country was entirely ruined.

Gen. Paladine's reports to the Government show that the battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than was at first rumored. The Prussians lost 200 killed and over 100 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked until other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

Nothing official from the army of the Loire has been made public in Tours to-day; but from other sources it is ascertained that the French are on the other side of Orleans, at Cheville. A strong combined movement is in progress, which, so far, has been successful. The railway is open from Tours to Orleans. The French have repaired the bridge at Beaugency.

The following special dispatch was received to-night by The Standard:

"Tours, Nov. 10.—Orleans has been retaken after a severe fight. The Prussians lost 500 men."

A private dispatch states that Garibaldi has also gained a victory, having routed a body of Prussians 5,000 strong.

Le Francien has an account of a brilliant affair at Coulmiers, from whence the Prussians were dislodged with loss.

## THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

A UNIVERSAL CRY FOR PEACE—THE BOURGEOIS TIRED OF SOLDIERING—THE TROOPS FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS ANXIOUS TO GET HOME—DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.  
Letters from THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Paris from the 6th to the 7th inst. have been received. Under date of the 6th he says:

"To-day we are under the impression that the armistice will be signed to-morrow, and no one affects even to doubt that an armistice will eventually result in peace. The bourgeoisie are heartily tired of playing soldier, and the game has lost its novelty; besides the nights are too cold to make a picnic to the fortifications any longer agreeable.

"The cry for peace is universal. The soldiers, although Trochu is popular among them, have neither faith nor confidence in his generalship. The Gardes Mobiles and peasants, recently from their villages, express openly the wish to go home, and tell the Parisians that they have no intention to remain long out in the cold on salt beef, while the heroic citizens are sleeping quietly in their houses or in barracks. The workmen are spoiling for a fight either with the Prussians or some other foe. They are, however, so thoroughly enjoying themselves, doing nothing and getting paid for it, that they are in too good a temper to be mischievous.

"The new Prefect of Police has arrested Fray and other leaders in the riotous demonstrations last Monday, but Florentine and Blanqui are hiding away.

"The Mayors of the different arrondissements are to be elected to-day, but no one appears to trouble himself about the elections. The vote of Thursday has somewhat astonished the bourgeoisie; the fact that one-seventh of the population should have registered their deliberate opinion that they prefer no Government to that under which they are now living. It is by no means a reassuring fact, more particularly when this one-seventh consists of men of action, armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition. While the troops of the line and the Gardes Mobiles remain true, Gen. Trochu will be able, if he acts with firmness, to put down all tendencies to disorder, but were there to be a fight between the friends of the Government and the Gardes Mobiles, it is not certain which would have the upper hand. As it is, the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Louvre are guarded by a Breton battalion of the Gardes Mobiles. Gen. Vinoy has announced that if there is any disturbance, he will at once march to the aid of the Government at the head of his division.

"There is no news yet about the armistice. I hear that it is doubtful whether it will be signed, but no doubt it pleases the Parisians. Their newspapers tell them that the Neutral Powers are forcing Prussia to be reasonable, and that Bismarck is struck with awe at the sight of our 'lorious attitude.' One thing, however, is certain, that the capture of Bazaine's army, the disaster at Bourges, the row at the Hotel de Ville, the Prussian cannon on the heights of Meudon, and the inopportune arrival of Thiers, have made this population as peaceful to-day as they were warlike a few weeks ago.

"The army has been reorganized by that architect, Gen. Trochu. According to this new plan the whole armed force is divided into three armies. The first comprises the National Guard; the second, under Gen. Durrot, is what may be termed the active army, and consists of three corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Vinoy, D'Ereux, and Ronault; the third comprises all the troops in the forts and in outlying camps. The second army will have four cannons to each 1,000 men, and will be used to effect a sortie if possible. Trochu's new organization is severely criticized by military men. He elaborated it with a personal friend, so secretly that the Minister of War knew nothing about it until it appeared in the Journal Officiel.

"Both among soldiers and officers Gen. Vinoy is far more popular than any other general. Until now he had no command with Durrot; that he should be called upon to serve under him is regarded as an injustice—more particularly because Durrot is an intimate personal friend of Trochu, both of whom believe in themselves and believe in each other; but as no one else believes in them, New, however, Trochu

will have an opportunity to carry out his famous plan, by which he asserts that he will raise the blockade in fourteen days. He has given the fullest details of this plan in his will. They ridicule formalities in France, and since this eminent general, as an evidence that he had a plan, appealed to the will which he had deposited with his lawyer, he has lost all influence.

"Sunday, 6th inst.—The armistice is declined. The Government deliberated exactly five minutes. The Journal Officiel says, that Prussia expressly refused to entertain the question of revictualing, and would only admit under certain reserves the vote of Alsace and Lorraine. No further details were given. Public opinion was disposed to accept the cessation of the siege on almost any terms. Trochu and his colleagues had not the courage to attach their names to a document which would often afterward have been cast in their teeth. A friend of mine, a military man, saw Trochu late last night, and strongly urged him to accept the armistice, but in vain.

"What do you expect will occur? You must know that the position is hopeless," said my friend. "I will not sign a capitulation," he said, but he could get from Trochu. This worthy man is obstinate as only a weak man can be. His colleagues are self-seeking as only French politicians can be.

"The news that the armistice had been rejected, fell like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I do not remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the beginning of the siege. The feeling of despair is, I fear, still stronger in the army. My impression is, that within a very short time there will be an outcry for peace which no Government will be able to resist. If the real condition of the provinces is made public in Paris, the impossibility of further resistance will become even more evident. I happened to see to-day a file of English newspapers up to the 22d ult., and I fully realized how all intelligence from without has been distorted by the Government to serve its own purposes. These papers had been sent to Trochu a few days ago. He read them, kept them two days to show to some of his colleagues, and then returned them. Only one extract was published. It was a German report upon the defense of Paris, stating that according to measurement the Prussian guns at Sevres and Meudon will carry to the Champ de Mars, and those at Montreuil can throw shells into the Champs Elysees, but that Fort Valerien might be expected to silence them as soon as they open fire.

"Meat is becoming more and more scarce every day. Yesterday, all hidden stores, hoarded for a great profit, were thrown on the market. To-day these have again disappeared. Lamb is freely offered for sale; but at the same time, live dogs are becoming scarce.

"Monday, 7th inst.—The newspapers to-day, with the exception of the ultra organs, are loud in expressions of regret that the armistice was refused. The Government gives no further details.

"Within a short time an attempt will be made with the Second Army to pierce the Prussian lines. There appears to be no doubt but that it will fail; when it does, then the cry for peace will become so strong that the Government will be obliged to listen. The English remains will soon leave. Mr. Washburne remains. He has done his best to induce the Government to agree to an armistice. He told them each day that they ought not to sacrifice Paris without a prospect of a successful issue. He is in despair at their decision, and anticipates the worst results."

JULES FAVRE ON THE ARMISTICE.  
PRUSSIA SAID TO BE SEEKING THE DESTRUCTION OF FRANCE.  
LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

Advice have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th inst. Jules Favre has issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition of an armistice. He says:

"Prussia proves anew, in rejecting the armistice, that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to accept her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less. M. Favre then proceeds to lay before the French Embassies the detailed account of the negotiations with Count Von Bismarck on an armistice, and shows what he regards the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authority. He says: 'The Prussians, since the fall of the Empire, have twice refused to listen to overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for 90 days, without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a Government of Defense, which the neutral Powers of Europe ought to recognize as legitimate. Prussia has already recognized that Government.'

M. Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the revictualing of Paris during the term of the armistice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such revictualing, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was therefore rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the city of Paris to the horrors of famine. The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity be had for the assembling of the French deputies in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, by being clogged with an impossible condition. The Prussians charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations which began with a fervent respect for the French people, close with a refusal of an opportunity to hear them. M. Favre concludes as follows:

"An armistice is the only means whereby an expression of the French people on the consequences of Imperial crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to the consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women, and children, shall starve, pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany, herself, if consulted, will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the cooperation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor, and their independence. You will make these facts known, as opportunity may arise."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.  
KERATRY'S MOVEMENTS—ORDER RESTORED IN MARSEILLES AND LYONS—AERONAUTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.  
Kératry having organized the Army of the West, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army 100,000 strong. Lyons is preparing for defense, and Toulouse sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in all cities and also at Marseilles, whose internal dissensions have disappeared. The municipal election at Marseilles will take place on the 18th inst.

The journals of Lille announce that Gen. Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

The German forces which occupied Monbéliard yesterday numbered 6,000. The authorities of the town fled.

The blockade of Belfort has been rigorously maintained since the 6th. The villages of Veselois, Chevremont, and Louvenans have been fired to dislodge the Germans.

The capture of the German bark Der Turner in the North Sea by a French iron-clad is reported.

It is said the Germans have captured a party of French aces at Verdun. A number of French

ex-officials at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French.

The French fleet is said to have passed Cuxhaven going to the North Sea. The lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe have consequently been removed, and all pilots forbidden to leave the ports.

BEFORE PARIS.  
LOSERS IN THE SORTIE OF OCT. 21—MISMANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL STORIES.  
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Germain, Oct. 24.—The French appear to have had quite enough fighting after their sortie from Mont Valerien, which I described to you in my last letter. For the last few days they have been remarkably quiet, even the forts abstaining from firing on this side of Paris at all events. The loss of the Prussians in the affair of Friday has now been ascertained. It amounts to 200 killed and wounded. Of these there were 30 officers killed and wounded. On both sides the loss in officers was heavy—on the French because there is little doubt that the men wanted a deal of leading, and on the Prussian because, as always happens to them, when they are engaged in a battle, they are several paces in front of their men, and exposed themselves much more than necessary. The two-pounder guns taken on Friday at the Chateau de Buzenval are now in the courtyard of the Palace at Versailles, under the statue of Louis XIV., who waves his baton with great dignity over them. One can hardly help smiling as one reads the haughty inscription on the palace facade above, "A brutes la gloire de la France." Below are the captured guns, and above floats the black and white flag of Prussia.

There are from 400 to 500 wounded in the palace and in the military school of St. Cyr on the other side of the city. I can assure you that in spite of the fact that the wounded are being sent to the hospitals in France and Germany but in the United States and Great Britain, the condition of the wounded is very far indeed from being what it should be. In spite of the arrival of Col. Lindsay from England with a large quantity of stores only a few days ago, many of the most ordinary and indispensable articles are wanting. A few days ago there were no blankets in the Bavarian hospital. In the large or Prussian hospital there are hardly any slippers and the men who are convalescent were unable to take the exercise ordered them by the doctors for fear of taking a chill—most dangerous for a wounded man—on the marble floor of the palace. The English, with their usual stupid clinging to land and social position, sent out their President, Col. Loyd Lindsay, who, I do not hesitate to say, was totally unfitted for his work. He had not seen anything of the present war before his arrival at Versailles, and therefore would have been quite unable to appreciate the special wants of the German army, even had he been a capable man, instead of the incapable ex-guardman he really is. He had hardly arrived in Versailles before he began to object to get into Paris and divide his stores with the French, not waiting to inquire what stores were most required in the French capital and what at the German headquarters. Consequently, a lot of stores which he took into Paris are useless to them, the French having plenty; but, on the other hand, a great many things are left behind in Versailles which the Germans don't want, but which the French would be very glad of, and vice versa. Then Col. Lindsay refused to have any ready cash, and consequently the hospitals have had to depend in many cases on private benevolence for the ordinary necessities of life. The other day they were actually in want of potatoes, and had it not been for the kindness of Madame la Comtesse della Torre, the unfortunate Bavarians would have gone without. This lady, who was the head of Garibaldi's ambulance in all his Italian campaigns, has not only out of her own pocket bought all the articles of food, &c., most urgently needed, but has worked day and night in the hospitals, sitting up for the wounded, nursing them, and rendering inestimable services in directing the assistants, many of whom are stupid and useless. As to the French ambulances, the sooner they are sent away the better, as their conduct has been disgusting. I can find no other word for it. On the evening of the 22d, as soon as the firing ceased, Inspector-General Jones of the British Army, having no better means of conveying intelligence, instructed his aides to go into the French ambulances, some of which were starting for the field. He then galloped on himself, not to lose a minute in attending to the wounded. The French wagons drove down, they picked up one wounded French officer, and returned with him to Versailles, taking all the stores of the English ambulance back with them! They refused to trouble themselves, in St. Germain, about the German wounded, attempting to stow them away in a top story of the chateau.

If Paris does not surrender, 200 guns will soon open on Forts Lyautey, Montreuil, and Vanves. The French will be surrounded, and the forts taken. The surrender of Metz is daily expected. When it happens, about half the troops will come here, and half join the detached armies.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.  
PATRIOTIC FAIRS.  
A Fair in aid of the French wounded is to be held at Newark, commencing on the 30th inst.

The Fair for the benefit of the German wounded, at Dramatic Hall, Newark, has been thus far very successful.

The German Fair at Jersey City is numerously patronized. Nearly every article for sale was disposed of on Wednesday night, and it was necessary to place a new lot of goods on the table for the following day. The fair is a success, and the money raised will be used for the benefit of the German wounded.

Mrs. Chas. Grebe, Treasurer of the German Ladies' Fair of Brooklyn, holding at the Athenaeum, reports the receipts up to and including Wednesday as \$1,200. The Fair was well attended yesterday afternoon, and evening. Its attractions will be increased by vocal music of the Arion Society to-night, and the Liederteen Society to-morrow night, when the Fair will be closed. A number of valuable articles, among them two pianos, will be disposed of by lotteries.

REBEL REPORTS OF NEGRO OUTRAGES.  
DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SAID TO BE IN THE HANDS OF A NEGRO MOB—SEVERAL PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The evening papers published exciting news from Donaldsonville. A negro mob, 600 strong, are reported to be in possession of the place, and Judge William C. Laves and Mayor Mark Schenberg are reported killed. The whites, who could not escape, were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threaten to burn the town, and hang several of the citizens. An officer of the steamboat Albatross, which passed Donaldsonville at 12 o'clock last night, reported the place on fire. The riot created some excitement here. The following cable, signed by 180 citizens, was published this evening:

"Citizens of New Orleans, come together! Donaldsonville is in flames! Our citizens are being murdered! Let us meet on Canal-st. to-night, at 7 o'clock, to devise means for our protection."

DONALDSONVILLE OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS.  
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Evening.—The latest advices from Donaldsonville report the place to be in charge of U. S. troops that arrived there last night. Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fled. The accounts agree that Mayor Schenberg and Judge Laves were killed.

The Canal-st. meeting to-night was quite orderly. The speakers organized an organization for protection against violence.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN HARRY HILL'S DANCE-HOUSE.  
About 12:10 this morning, while the floor of the dancing-hall of Harry Hill's saloon, at No. 25 East Houston-st., was crowded with both sexes, a pistol bullet came crashing through a window on the Croby-st. side, and buried itself in the ceiling. But little regard was paid to this demonstration, when about ten minutes afterward a crowd of men rushed up the stairs of the hall from Houston-st. and attacked Billy Edwards, the "Champion of the Light Weights," who, at the time, was leaning against the bar. The trouble was led by Jimmy Haggerty, the notorious Philadelphia pugilist, and by Billy Tracy, a pistol thief. Tracy struck Edwards with his fist, a large ring in his finger serving as a brass knuckle, and cutting Edwards badly on the side of his head. Harry Hill, coming to the rescue, was attacked by Haggerty, who struck him a heavy blow on the head with a chair, injuring the right eye severely. A general fight had in the meanwhile prevailed between the invaders and the inmates of the saloon, with clubs and knives being used on all sides. "Time," at a general cry of "police," Haggerty, Tracy, and their friends fled from the saloon, and the two principals have not yet been taken. Making an investigation, arrested as one of the participants Edward Haggerty, age 18, of No. 22 West Nineteenth-st., whom a boy by the name of J. R. Brown said he saw fire a revolver into the saloon, and that he stood on a stool in Crosby-st., as if to get good aim. The prisoner was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AT GUILDHALL—SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE AND EARL GRANVILLE—AN OFFICIAL EXPOSITION OF BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.  
The grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at Guildhall, last evening, was largely attended, and was in every respect a success. Among the guests were: Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Granville of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William E. Forster, Vice-President of the Council; the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford City; Mr. Goschen, M. P. for London; Mr. Lewis, M. P. for Marylebone, and many other celebrities.

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, replied briefly to the toast of "The Navy and Volunteers." He apologized for the absence of Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whom he regarded as most fit to reply to the toast. He praised the services of the Navy and Volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civilians might learn; the country would certainly profit by them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the usual toast, referred to the war in France as filling the nation with the deepest grief. He discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating the legal view of the case. He asserted that the policy of England was faultless, and satisfactory to both nations. The complaint against Earl Granville by Count Bernstorff that England had shown partiality for France had been disproved. It was quite natural, under the circumstances, for England to make the best chance for herself, during the Crimean war, by supplying arms to the Prussians. England was now satisfied that that charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know that her suspicions were equally unjust. He would say, though, that there was much human nature in sympathizing for a nation defending its existence, rather than for one seeking military glory, the career of which was rarely prosperous. The Chancellor closed with a reference to education under the new law.

Mr. Gladstone, responding to the toast of "The Ministry," proposed by the Lord Mayor, said he was thoroughly gratified to receive in that place from the first magistrate of the city an approval of his course. The changes had been many since last year, but they were mainly outside of the country. England had moved in another direction—that of a flourishing revenue and a reviving trade—without any changes. A startling and unexpected war had in two months cost more bloodshed and treasure than in any corresponding period. Years could not replace the losses of the war. War appealed to the duty as well as to the feelings. England had loyally maintained neutrality. She must appeal to the future for justice. The current assertions of both belligerents, always influenced in such a crisis by excitement and resentment, were ill-timed, but we must allow our expressions of anger. The Ministry were equally our friends, and our duty was to support them. He referred to the late peace endeavors, and hoped that an early peace was still possible—a peace satisfying Germany, which was clearly the stronger nation, and the power originally assailed—a peace that should not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant French nation—a peace founded on the best convictions of civilized humanity, securing a lasting tranquility to Europe. The war had distracted attention from other important topics, but of which the Government was not unmindful. When Parliament met it would be found that the Government was ready to do its duty, and to fulfill their duty. It must be admitted, however, that the Parliamentary business was behindhand. Administrative as well as legislative duties were to be performed, and a due defense of the country was to be provided for. England had much to learn, and must obtain experience and peace simultaneously. To most obtain her attention should be earnestly directed.

Earl Granville responded to the toast of "The Lords." He said the Ministry were ready to do their duty, and to fulfill their duty. He said the Ministry were ready to do their duty, and to fulfill their duty. He said the Ministry were ready to do their duty, and to fulfill their duty.

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## THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

## A LETTER FROM CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE TO JUDGE BLACK—MR. STANTON AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN 1843—THE TRUTH HISTORY OF CAMERON'S RETIREMENT FROM MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET—THE BUREAU OF THE PORT SUMMIT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—The following letter of Chief-Justice Chase to Judge Black, Ohio, explains itself: RANDOLPH, Ohio, July 4, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Just before leaving Washington I received, through your kindness, as I suppose, a number of The Galaxy for June. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention, and I have since read it again. It is marked, as every one who knows you would expect, by great power, but there are, as I think, some errors of fact which ought to be corrected. What Senator Wilson said in The Atlantic Monthly for February about remarks made to me by Mr. Stanton nearly thirty years ago, at Columbus, is, in substance, quite correct. Mr. Stanton did, in 1842, express his concurrence in the views relating to Slavery set forth in the Address and Resolutions of the Ohio State Liberty Convention of December, 1841, of which I was the writer. There was, I think, at that time, no material difference in political principle between us. But he was identified in party relations with the old line Democracy, while I thought it my duty to act independently of both of the then great national organizations. He urged me to join the party with which he was connected, and declared with emphasis his readiness to stand by me in the support of the principles I had proclaimed. More than once, on subsequent occasions, when withdrawn from active participation in politics, and absorbed in professional labors, he expressed his purpose to act, whenever he should again engage in political action, with those who, like myself, were then known as Independent Democrats against the nationalization of Slavery.

And you are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment as Secretary of War in place of Gen. Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. Gen. Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, some time before he actually withdrew, and I believe that he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton to succeed him, and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accept the post of Secretary of War if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to Gen. Cameron, tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln, on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it everything it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits of Gen. Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He was not removed; he resigned because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the Secretaryship; and he did recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor.

On one other point, I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of reappointing Fort Sumter." Mr. Lincoln being the only dissident. I never voted on the reappointment of Fort Sumter. My ground of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same, nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it, and so voted.

I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, Justice. Yours very truly, THE HON. J. S. BLACK.